JUNE, 1935

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THE WORLD CALENDAR

Every Year the Same

JANUARY

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YEAR-END DAY, December Y, follows December 30th every year
LEAP-YEAR DAY, June L, follows June 30th in leap years

The World Calendar regulates the twelve-month year. It is balanced in structure, perpetual in form.

Its twelve months are multiples of halves and quarters. The equal quarters consist of 3 months; the first month has 31 days; the remaining two have 30 days. These quarters also comprise 13 weeks or 91 days, of which 13 days are Sundays and 78 are weekdays. Each month has 26 weekdays.

In the perpetual calendar, Year-End Day, the odd 365th and last day of the year, is considered as an extra Saturday between December 30th and January 1st. The additional 366th day in leap year is considered as another extra Saturday between June 30th and July 1st and is called Leap-Year Day. These days are tabulated as December Y and June L respectively, by which method the 31-day months begin the quarters. It is recommended that these two stabilizing days be considered by the United States as holidays. January 1st, New Year's Day, falls on Sunday, and the working week begins the following day.

The revised twelve-month year in its even quarters conforms to the seasons, recognizing natural laws. Comparisons are easily obtained; changes involved require a minimum of adjustment; expenses are not increased for business and the consumer; religious and secular holidays are stabilized, and the transition from the old to the new order is made easy by the retention of the twelve-month year.

"Our stability is but balance."—Robert Bridges.

CHRONOLOGY OF CALENDARS

7000 B.C.—Dawn of Egyptian civilization, with first traces of use of primitive calendar.

4700 to 4550 B.C.—Pyramids of Ghizeh used by Egyptian priest-astronomers for determining exact length of solar year.

4241 B.C.—The modern 12-month calendar, direct ancestor of our present system, is introduced in Egypt.

4004 B.C.—The date of Creation as assumed by the chronology of Bishop Usher of England.

3761 B.C.—Date of Creation as assumed by the Jewish calendar.

3102 B.C.—Beginning of time, according to Indian chronologist.

2397 B.C.—Beginning of time according to the Chinese.

2100 B.C.—Babylonian calendar became fixed; it was a lunar calendar of 12 months with one month repeated when necessary.

Circa 1800 B.C.—Seven-day week becomes a fixture in Asia Minor.

776 B.C.—Beginning of the era of the Olympiads.

753 B.C.—Roman era begins. This is the year "of the founding of the city," from which Roman chronology was reckoned.

600 B.C.—Greek scientists and philosophers devote their attention to calendrical science, but fail to establish any unified system among the Greek city-states. Most of them use a lunar 12-month calendar of 354 days.

509 B.C.—Rome shifts from a year of 10 months and 304 days to a year of 12 months and 354 days (with a biennial intercalation of 21 days).

432 B.C.—Meton, Greek scientist, discovers that 19 solar years contain 235 lunations. The Metonic cycle enables a definite adjustment between solar and lunar years.

315 B.C.—Roman law calendar, previously a secret possession of the priesthood, is made public property by Cneius Flavius.

47 B.C.—Julius Caesar adopted revision of old Roman calendar.

46 B.C.—"Year of Confusion," a 445-day year marking the transition to the new Julian calendar.

45 B.C.—New calendar put into active use.

8 B.C.—Augustus Caesar muddles up the Julian calendar, revising the leap-year arrangement, and changing the length of the months in order to give 31 days to the new-named month of August.

312 A.D.—Constantine abolishes the Olympiads and establishes in their stead the Indictions, cycles of 15 years.

325—Council of Nicea is held at Nice to establish definite rules for observance of Easter and other church feasts. Use of the 7-day week becomes general throughout the Roman Empire, gradually supplanting the old division of the month into Ides, Nones and Kalends.

358—Rabbi Hillel II makes an adjustment of Jewish calendar.

532—Numbering of years as "from the birth of Christ" begins to replace other chronological systems. The inventor of the new system was a monk, Dionysius Exiguus.

816—Christian era introduced into England.

879—King Charles III of Germany is the first to add "in the year of our Lord" to the date of his reign.

1074—Omar Khayyam, poet and scientist, reforms Persian calendar.

1563—Council of Trent urges Pope to take up calendar reform.

1577—Pope Gregory XIII starts study of calendar reform proposals.

1582—Gregorian calendar adopted by Italy, Spain, Portugal, France.

1583—Gregorian calendar adopted by Switzerland and Holland.

1609—Gregorian calendar adopted by Protestant Germany.

1751—Gregorian calendar approved by the British Parliament.

1752—Gregorian calendar adopted by England and America. This included a change in the New Year's day from March 25 to January 1.

1793—French Revolutionary calendar introduced, with "decades" of 10 days each supplanting the 7-day weeks.

1804—French revolutionary calendar abandoned.

1834—Abbe Mastrofini suggests to Vatican a perpetual calendar using a "stabilizing" day.

1849—Auguste Comte proposes calendar of thirteen 28-day months.

1873—Japan adopts Gregorian calendar.

1887—Astronomical Society of France, after a 3-year study, recommends perpetual calendar of 12-month equal-quarter type, rejecting as impractical all 13-month plans.

1900—Non-Roman churches, at Evangelical conference in Eisenach, take up proposals for calendar reform.

1908—Bill for reform introduced in Parliament.

1910—Congress of European Chambers of Commerce adopts resolution for calendar reform. Similar action was taken in 1912 and 1914.

1912—China adopts Gregorian calendar.

1913—International Association of Academies considers calendar reform.—Switzerland starts preparations for international convention.

1914—International Chamber of Commerce begins promotion of calendar reform, continued at meetings of 1921, 1923 and 1925.—Bill for calendar reform introduced in British Parliament.—Commercial organizations meeting in Liege and Paris urge revision.

1917—Organization of American business men formed to promote calendar reform.—Turkey adopts Gregorian calendar.

1918—Bolshevist Russia adopts Gregorian calendar.—Eastern Orthodox Church starts movement to discard Julian reckoning.—Bill for calendar reform introduced into U. S. Congress.

1919—International Astronomical Union studies calendar reform.

1920—Revised calendar urged by Lord Desborough in Parliament.

1921—British House of Lords considers proposals for a fixed Easter.—International conference on calendar is urged by International Chamber of Commerce.—Bill for calendar reform introduced in U. S. Congress.

1922—Hearing on calendar reform in House of Representatives.—Congress of International Astronomical Union recommends perpetual 12-month equal-quarter calendar.

1923—Greece and Greek Church adopt Gregorian calendar.—League of Nations takes up calendar revision and appoints committee of inquiry.—International Chamber of Commerce urges stabilization of Easter.

1924—Vatican officially states to League of Nations that there are no dogmatic objections to calendar reform or Easter stabilization.—Assembly of Geodesic and Geophysical Union at Madrid considers proposals for a new calendar.—Bill for calendar reform introduced in the U. S. Congress.

1925—International Chamber of Commerce approves League of Nations activity for calendar reform.

1926—Assembly of League of Nations formally accepts report of its committee of inquiry into calendar reform.—International Commission of Marine Meteorology favors perpetual calendar of equal-quarter type.

1927—League of Nations invites all governments to study the subject of calendar revision and to appoint national committees.

1928—Pan-American Conference at Havana urges Latin-American states to participate in League of Nations' studies.—England legislates for a fixed Easter.—National Academy of Sciences in Washington favors calendar revision.—George Eastman of Rochester, founds an American committee for the promotion of the 13-month calendar.—Bills and resolutions in U. S. Senate and House, and formal hearings are held.

1929—Universal Christian Council (non-Roman churches), at Eisenach, adopts resolution urging churches to participate in movement for calendar reform.—Resolutions introduced in U. S. Congress requesting President to call international convention for consideration of calendar.

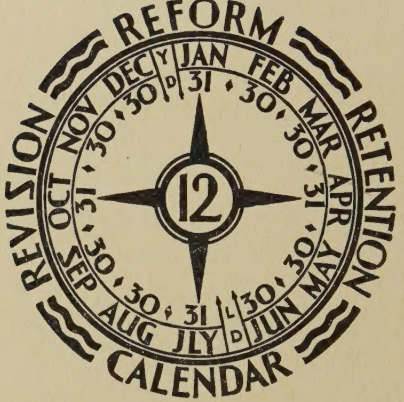
1930—The World Calendar Association organized in New York.

1931—International Conference on calendar reform at League of Nations, with 44 nations represented, adopts an act for the stabilization of Easter and recommends continued study of plans for general revision of the calendar.—Eastern Orthodox Church approves general revision of the calendar on 12-month equal-quarter basis.—Governments of Greece and Switzerland officially approve calendar reform on 12-month basis.

1932—Rational Calendar Association of England organized to promote equal-quarter calendar.—Twenty-six nations formally approve the Easter Act adopted by the League of Nations.—Universal Christian Council starts a formal study of calendar reform.—National Electric Light Association of New York completes an industrial study of calendar reform.

1933—International Chamber of Commerce votes for a study of trade problems in connection with calendar reform.—Universal Christian Council approves League proposals for Easter stabilization.—Bureau d'Etudes organized in Paris to study calendar revision.—President Hoover's Committee on Social Trends urges importance of calendar simplification.

1934—Latin-America organizes committees in six countries, and Chilean government officially endorses World Calendar.—International Parliamentary Union considers subject at Istanbul congress.—Rational Calendar Association of Canada organized.—Venezuela endorses World Calendar.—Turkey becomes first non-Christian country to take up calendar simplification.—President De Valera of Irish Free State opposes any revision based on 13 months.—Japan states willingness to consider 12-month revision.—Universal Christian Council at Fano approves calendar reform, urging member churches to interest their governments.—Protestant Episcopal Church approves World Calendar; Federal Council of Churches considers subject favorably at annual convention; governing bodies of American Lutherans, Presbyterians and Southern Methodists adopt resolutions.—American Statistical Association appoints committee of study.—Congress of Fraternal Insurance Societies, 9,000,000 members, endorses World Calendar.—Questionnaire of American clergy shows 12-month plan favored by 7 to 1 over 13-month plan.—United Press, in survey of American business opinion, finds calendar reform favored 8 to 1.



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